

## MUZZLING THE MILITARY

— Continued from page 3 —

the American soldier was fighting a UN Police Action and was a victim of the two headed monster.

I have reviewed for you 16 years and many policy decisions in America's retreat from victory. I am sure substantial evidence is available to conclude that our past experiences were very likely devised in intrigue and executed in collaboration—which has been hidden by censorship. Your investigation of censorship is your right—and the duty of your investigating committee in the Congress. The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, headed by Senator John Stennis of Mississippi, has the assignment of investigating censorship of the military. It was given this assignment by a vote of 16 to 1 in the armed services committee. Censorship in its broad and truest sense is responsible for the Retreat from Victory which I have described. It is such policy decisions as I have mentioned tonight, the intrigue back of them and the open propaganda for them, that the Stennis Committee is charged to explore and expose.

I expect to appear. My responsibility to the Committee and their responsibility to you leads me to the identification of some others who should also be called—soldiers who know from experience what the censorship of victory can do to national defense.

General Douglas MacArthur's recall from the far East was a tragic turning point in our country's history—an obvious censorship of the determination to win. The only consolation is that this truly great General did not have to sit at the conference table with bandits. His unparalleled knowledge could be of inestimable value to the Preparedness Subcommittee.

General Mark Clark once told a Dallas audience that he was the only United States commander in history who had been compelled to capitulate on the battlefield. Investigation should find out whether the compulsion came from the enemy which he faced or censorship.

General George E. Stratemeyer, Commander of U.S. Air Forces in the Far East at the time of Korea, has a special understanding of censorship, based on broad experience, including controversy with a leading exponent of censorship, Philip Jessup.

General James A. Van Fleet, Commander of the 8th Army in Korea, was so restricted that he could only actively engage a company without permission. General Van Fleet must have felt the censorship in Korea all the more keenly because he had previously commanded in Greece the only Cold War operation we have ever won.

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander of the fleet at Pearl Harbor, was censored by being deprived of information that the Japanese would attack, which was available in Washington. A nuclear disaster by equal administrative error would have much more devastating results.

General Edward E. Almond, Chief of Staff to General MacArthur in the Far East, and Commander of the X Corps in Korea, revealed his understanding of censorship when he told another Senate Committee this about American soldiers: "Of course they held. American lines always will hold, unless they are TOO MUCH RESTRICTED by what the command away from the front imposes."

General C. A. Willoughby, MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence, once endured criticism from Washington for exposing the Communist spy, Agnes Smedley.

General Kirk B. Lawton was censored when he undertook to give constructive assistance to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's investigation of Fort Monmouth, N. J., where evidences of subversion appeared.

Among those I have just named are

experts on existing arrangements for control of nuclear weapons. Over-control of atomic weapons is censorship of military responsibilities, plans and preparedness. We have never been without combined Force, that would reduce Russia to where she would be no threat to anyone. These plans have to provide for the use of atomic weapons since the enemy has such weapons. Yet, the military has no assurance that these weapons can be used according to plan, because political considerations are a factor of determination with any President. For example, in 1948. Defense Secretary Forrestal made a formal request to the White House for custody of the atomic bomb by the Department of Defense. Pres. Truman told Forrestal that he agreed with him, but that for political reasons he would have to refuse the request. This has had a great demoralizing effect on military men—to face the continuing possibility of being denied the use of weapons which the enemy has in his arsenal, and further and specifically, denied their use until after the enemy has used them and thus accepting, by Presidential decision, the suffering and devastation of the initial attack.

The subversion of U.S. interests is accomplished by a class of men who believe that in "One World" of "Peace" and "Internationalism." U.S. sovereignty and independence are obsolete, and that it is their duty through a "long twilight struggle" to see to it that the United States never makes any forthright assertion of its sovereignty and independence. Their motto has been expressed as "interdependence" and their slogan: "There is no longer any alternative to peace."

This obviously means the surrender of U.S. sovereignty and independence, and these men are prepared to pay the price. Because they know the majority of American citizens are not willing to pay this price, they believe that the true direction of national policy should be concealed from the mass of the American people.

Because this whole outlook is alien to the military mind as it has been trained in the U.S.—as represented by the traditions of West Point and other service academies—the censors dislike and distrust the military mind and want to change it or get rid of it. Because the censor's outlook is also alien to the deepest beliefs of the American people, a bond of sympathy and common determination has developed between the military and the people at large.

The censors fear the development of this bond, and that is why the Fulbright Memorandum was written.

This Memorandum reads, in part:

**"If the military is infected with this virus of right-wing radicalism, the danger is worthy of attention. If it (the military) believes the public is (also infected with right-wing radicalism), the danger is enhanced. If, by the process of the military educating the public, the fevers of both groups are raised, the danger is great indeed."**

Fulbright has expressed the danger to the class of men I have referred to. He has reason to fear, both for his class of men and for himself, since a more educated public still has access to the ballot box, through which they can attack—and also with their Congress and the Stennis Committee.

The Fulbright Memorandum suggests that the actual operation of troop education should be put into civilian hands. This is parallel to the Communist system of having political commissars with the troops.

Mr. Fulbright has other worries in his relationship with the State Dept. It is the broad knowledge of senior officers serving on "Country Teams." This is the official term—"Country Team"—for the team in every foreign country where the State Dept. and the military are represented. The senior military officer in that country is a member of the team but the State Department

official is in charge of the team and makes the report to Washington. Senator Fulbright's Memorandum and censorship tactics expose his likely true concern about the extensive knowledge of military personnel in 70 foreign countries with their knowledge of State Department's unrepresentative and misrepresentative reporting. Such teams are all over the world in at least 70 countries for the past 15 years. This should indicate the extensive world-wide military information that is available to any Congressional Committee and that could easily establish and clarify our failures for a decade. Mr. Fulbright obviously would like to censor any knowledge of our national policy, since it is continuously inconsistent with our military mission and objective. This is exemplified by Russia having been the greatest beneficiary of our foreign policy, of any country in the world since 1933.

Tonight as I have entered this hall and stood before you, I know I could have had many purposes and objectives. I know that there is organization behind the enemy's desire to destroy our freedoms and our hopes. I am a target for destruction. I have no fear, and I give "no quarter." I have drawn the battle line which has only two sides. In drawing the line, I established my one and my only true purpose and objective—that is, an everlasting America with freedom for all. I refuse to accept the 38th parallel or our present terms of surrender. I stand with Travis to die, for Sam Houston to conquer. I would betray the confidence reposed in me by the American people if I had not warned you of the menace of communism and the peril facing this nation today. I therefore warn you now to beware of the enemy, foreign and domestic. To beware of his teachings and his preachings. You should recognize that the youth of this country is exposed and infiltrated as shown in the film "Operation Abolition." This is some of the same youth that enters your Army and that is in it today. Since the Army is our defense and our security, I believe our work is cut out for us. Our duty is obvious. It starts in the home, in the school, in the church, in business, in the ballot box, on the street, and in every public gathering. It is a crusade of all patriots for the truth.

Our symbol is the American eagle, devoid and unscathed by partisan politics.

Super-patriots have lead many squads and platoons.

They have died in the assault. Fear and moderation have made followers and not leaders. Men that stand out and stand fast have been promoted to Corporal and to General.

The friends of Daniel have refused to bow down at the sound of the king's music.

They did not change their position but became conspicuous when everyone else did bow down. They endured and they lived through the fiery furnace in loyalty to their faith. I would say to you, stand up beside Daniel and be counted.

A true American fears God and nobody else.

"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ. For it is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth." If God be for us who then can be against us?"

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